

Search History  
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STN  
USPATFULL, WSPATACB  
6/2/2006

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention relates to biocatalytic methods for preparing enantiomerically pure stereoisomers of 1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethanol. Disclosed are methods of preparation of the desired (S)-enantiomer, which methods are based on a combination of enzymatic resolution, chemical esterification and chemical hydrolysis with inversion of 1-(2,6-dichloro-3-fluorophenyl)ethyl esters or stereoselective bio-reduction of 2,6-dichloro-3-fluoro-acetophenone with a biocatalyst such as an enzyme or a microorganism. The chiral (S)-enantiomer can be used in the synthesis of certain enantiomerically enriched, ether linked 2-aminopyridine compounds that potentially inhibit auto-phosphorylation of human heptocyte growth factor receptor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2006:53986 USPATFULL  
TI Enantioselective biotransformation for preparation of protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor intermediates  
IN Kung, Pei-Pei, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES  
Martinez, Carlos Alberto, Oceanside, CA, UNITED STATES  
Tao, Junhua, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA AGOURON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2006046287 A1 20060302  
AI US 2005-213025 A1 20050826 (11)  
PRAI US 2004-605118P 20040826 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP AGOURON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., 10777 SCIENCE CENTER DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92121, US  
CLMN Number of Claims: 21  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 2269

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides microfluidic devices and methods using the same in various types of thermal cycling reactions. Certain devices include a rotary microfluidic channel and a plurality of temperature regions at different locations along the rotary microfluidic channel at which temperature is regulated. Solution can be repeatedly passed through the temperature regions such that the solution is exposed to different temperatures. Other microfluidic devices include an array of reaction chambers formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal flow channels, with the ability to regulate temperature at the reaction chambers. The microfluidic devices can be used to conduct a number of different analyses, including various primer extension reactions and nucleic acid amplification reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:254879 USPATFULL  
TI Nucleic acid amplification using microfluidic devices  
IN Enzelberger, Markus M., Planegg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Hansen, Carl L., Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
Liu, Jian, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES  
Ma, Chiem, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
(non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2005221373 A1 20051006  
AI US 2005-133805 A1 20050519 (11)  
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2002-118466, filed on 5 Apr 2002, PENDING  
PRAI US 2001-281960P 20010406 (60)  
US 2001-300516P 20010622 (60)  
US 2001-334473P 20011116 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH

FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834, US

CLMN Number of Claims: 52

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1-48

DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3222

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compositions for administering a PPAR $\alpha$  agonist (e.g., OEA-like agonist, OEA-like compound), an OEA-like appetite reducing compound, or a FAAH inhibitor and a CB1 cannabinoid receptor antagonist to a subject in order to reduce the consumption or ingestion of food, ethanol or other appetizing substances as well as in treating appetency disorders related to the excess consumption of food, ethanol, and other appetizing substances. The combination therapy can also be useful for reducing body fat or body weight and modulating lipid metabolism.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:118269 USPATFULL

TI Combination therapy for controlling appetites

IN Piomelli, Daniele, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES

de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez, Madrid, SPAIN

Fu, Jin, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES

Gaetani, Silvana, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES

PA Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2005101542 A1 20050512

AI US 2003-642462 A1 20030815 (10)

PRAI US 2002-405047P 20020820 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH

FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834, US

CLMN Number of Claims: 35

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 4675

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB Compounds of the invention, such as compounds of formula (I):

##STR1##

where n, m, A, B, R<sup>sup.1</sup>, R<sup>sup.2</sup>, R<sup>sup.3</sup>, R<sup>sup.4</sup> and R<sup>sup.5</sup> are defined herein, are useful as modulators of the activity of liver X receptors. Pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds and methods of using the compounds are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:93432 USPATFULL

TI Modulators of LXR

IN Bayne, Christopher D., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Johnson, Alan T., Poway, CA, UNITED STATES

Lu, Shao-Po, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Mohan, Raju, Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES

Nyman, Michael C., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Schweiger, Edwin J., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Stevens, William C. JR., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Wang, Haixia, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

Xie, Yinong, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

PA X-Cepto Therapeutics, Inc., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2005080111 A1 20050414

AI US 2004-899458 A1 20040724 (10)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-327813, filed on 20 Dec 2002, PENDING

PRAI US 2001-342707P 20011221 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 6300,  
SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092, US  
CLMN Number of Claims: 89  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 8683  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides compounds, compositions, and methods for the treatment of disorders and conditions mediated by PPAR $\alpha$ . The invention relates to the surprising discovery that oleoylethanolamide (OEA) is an endogenous high affinity and selective ligand of PPAR $\alpha$ . The compounds of the invention include, but are not limited to, specific PPAR $\alpha$  agonists sharing the receptor binding properties of OEA and fatty acid alkanolamides and their homologs which also are PPAR $\alpha$  agonists. Such OEA-like compounds include, but are not limited to, compounds of the following formula: ##STR1##

in which n is from 0 to 5, the sum of a and b can be from 0 to 4; Z is a member selected from the group consisting of --C(O)N(R.sup.o)--; --(R.sup.o)NC(O)--; --OC(O)--; --(O)CO--; O; NR.sup.o; and S; and wherein R.sup.o and R.sup.2 are members independently selected from the group consisting of unsubstituted or unsubstituted alkyl, hydrogen, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, and lower (C.sub.1-C.sub.6) acyl, and wherein up to eight hydrogen atoms are optionally substituted by methyl or a double bond, and the bond between carbons c and d may be unsaturated or saturated, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:63688 USPATFULL  
TI Compounds, compositions and treatment of oleoylethanolamide-like modulators of PPAR $\alpha$   
IN Fu, Jin, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES  
Gaetani, Silvana, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES  
Piomelli, Daniele, Irvine, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2005054730 A1 20050310  
AI US 2004-884617 A1 20040701 (10)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-112509, filed on 27 Mar 2002, PENDING  
PRAI US 2003-485062P 20030702 (60)  
US 2001-336289P 20011031 (60)  
US 2001-279542P 20010327 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834  
CLMN Number of Claims: 53  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 17 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 3832  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB High throughput screening of **crystallization** of a target material is accomplished by simultaneously introducing a solution of the target material into a plurality of chambers of a microfabricated fluidic device. The microfabricated fluidic device is then manipulated to vary the solution condition in the chambers, thereby simultaneously providing a large number of **crystallization** environments. Control over changed solution conditions may result from a variety of techniques, including but not limited to metering volumes of crystallizing agent into the chamber by volume exclusion, by entrapment of volumes of crystallizing agent determined by the dimensions of the microfabricated structure, or by cross-channel injection of sample and crystallizing agent into an array of junctions defined by intersecting orthogonal flow channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2005:23251 USPATFULL  
TI Crystal growth devices and systems, and methods for using same  
IN Nassef, Hany Ramez, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES  
Facer, Geoffrey, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES  
Barco, Joseph W., South San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA Fluidigm Corporation, South San Francisco, CA (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2005019794 A1 20050127  
AI US 2004-827917 A1 20040419 (10)  
PRAI US 2003-463778P 20030417 (60)  
US 2003-466305P 20030428 (60)  
US 2003-509098P 20031005 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH  
FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834  
CLMN Number of Claims: 15  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 74 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 5462

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB Compounds, pharmaceutical compositions and methods are provided that are  
useful in the treatment of inflammatory and immune-related diseases and  
conditions. In particular, the invention provides compounds which  
modulate the function and/or expression of proteins involved in atopic  
diseases, inflammatory conditions and cancer. The subject compounds are  
carboxylic acid derivatives.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:280936 USPATFULL  
TI Asthma and allergic inflammation modulators  
IN Fu, Zice, Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES  
Huang, Alan Xi, San Mateo, CA, UNITED STATES  
Liu, Jiwen, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES  
Medina, Julio C., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES  
Schmitt, Michael J., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES  
Tang, H. Lucy, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES  
Wang, Yingcai, Fremont, CA, UNITED STATES  
Xu, Qingge, Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2004220237 A1 20041104  
AI US 2003-742281 A1 20031219 (10)  
PRAI US 2002-435366P 20021220 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017  
CLMN Number of Claims: 46  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN No Drawings  
LN.CNT 3474

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB The present invention provides novel alkaloid compounds and collections  
of these compounds, and provides methods for the synthesis of these  
compounds using biomimetic synthetic strategies. Additionally, the  
present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions and methods for  
treating disorders such as bacterial infections, proliferative diseases,  
and reproductive disorders, to name a few.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:242091 USPATFULL  
TI Alkaloids  
IN Shair, Matthew, Boston, MA, United States  
Westwood, Nicholas, St. Andrews Fife, UNITED KINGDOM  
Pelish, Henry Efrem, Boston, MA, United States  
PA President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA, United States

(U.S. corporation)

CBR Institute for Biomedical Research, Inc., Boston, MA, United States

(U.S. corporation)

PI US 6797819 B1 20040928  
AI US 2001-863141 20010522 (9)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-838760, filed on 19 Apr 2001,  
now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-329970, filed on 10 Jun  
1999, now abandoned  
PRAI US 1998-89124P 19980611 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Celsa, Bennett  
LREP Brenda Herschbach Jarrell, Lagneau, Nedege M., Choate, Hall & Stewart  
CLMN Number of Claims: 22  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 79 Drawing Figure(s); 74 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 4616  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention provides an automated method of optimising  
**crystallisation** conditions for macromolecules comprising forming  
a trial comprising a sample comprising a **gel forming**  
component and the macromolecule to be crystallised, wherein at least one  
component of the trial is **dispensed** using an **automatic**  
**liquid dispensing** system.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:139600 USPATFULL  
TI Methods of crystal optimisation  
IN Chayen, Naomi E., London, UNITED KINGDOM  
PA Imperial College Innovations Limited, London, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S.  
corporation)  
PI US 2004106776 A1 20040603  
AI US 2003-680390 A1 20031001 (10)  
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-GB1559, filed on 2 Apr 2002, UNKNOWN  
PRAI GB 2001-8287 20010403  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP NIKOLAI & MERSEREAU, P.A., 900 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH, SUITE 820,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402  
CLMN Number of Claims: 41  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 736  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB This invention provides methods of obtaining novel polynucleotides and  
encoded polypeptides by use of non-stochastic methods of directed  
evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.). These methods include non-stochastic  
polynucleotide site-saturation mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation  
Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly  
(GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, genetic  
vaccines, enzymes, and other desirable molecules can be evolved towards  
desirable properties. For example, vaccine vectors can be obtained that  
exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained  
by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression,  
increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to  
tailor an immune response, and the like. This invention provides methods  
of obtaining novel enzymes that have optimized physical &/or biological  
properties. Furthermore, this invention provides methods of obtaining a  
variety of novel biologically active molecules, in the fields of  
antibiotics, pharmacotherapeutics, and transgenic traits.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2004:78909 USPATFULL  
TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines and enzymes  
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States

PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6713279 B1 20040330  
AI US 2000-498557 20000204 (9)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 6479253 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1999-332835, filed on 14 Jun 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6537776  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6238884  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6335179  
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, now  
patented, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1997-962504, filed on 31 Oct 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5965408  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-651568, filed on 22 May 1996,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 5939250  
PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)  
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel T.  
LREP Love, Jane M., Butler, James E.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 105  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 73 Drawing Figure(s); 64 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 19098  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB The invention relates to the isolation of novel cyclooxygenase type 1  
(COX-1) variant enzymes. More specifically, the invention relates to the  
identification of cyclooxygenase transcripts harboring inton 1, or  
fragment thereof, of cyclooxygenase 1. The invention further relates to  
the diagnosis of aberrant cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene or gene  
product; the identification, production, and use of compounds which  
modulate cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene expression or the activity  
of the cyclooxygenase type 1 variant gene product including but not  
limited to nucleic acid encoding cyclooxygenase type 1 variants and  
homologues, analogues, and deletions thereof, as well as antisense,  
ribozyme, triple helix, antibody, and polypeptide molecules as well as  
small inorganic molecules; and pharmaceutical formulations and routes of  
administration for such compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:312701 USPATFULL  
TI Novel cyclooxygenase variants and methods of use  
IN Simmons, Daniel, Provo, UT, UNITED STATES  
Chandrasekharan, N. Vishvanath, Provo, UT, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2003220306 A1 20031127  
AI US 2002-260937 A1 20020928 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-326133P 20010928 (60)  
US 2002-373225P 20020415 (60)  
US 2002-373661P 20020416 (60)  
US 2002-411575P 20020916 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 500, SAN  
DIEGO, CA, 92122  
CLMN Number of Claims: 66  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 35 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 4204  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB The invention is directed to methods for generating sets, or libraries,  
of nucleic acids encoding antigen-binding sites, such as antibodies,

antibody domains or other fragments, including single and double stranded antibodies, major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules, T cell receptors (TCRs), and the like. This invention provides methods for generating variant antigen binding sites, e.g., antibodies and specific domains or fragments of antibodies (e.g., Fab or Fc domains), by altering template nucleic acids including by saturation mutagenesis, synthetic ligation reassembly, or a combination thereof. In one aspect, invention provides methods for generating all human or humanized antibodies and evolving them to achieve optimized properties related to stability, duration, expression, production, enzymatic activity, affinity, avidity, localization, and other immunological properties. Polypeptides generated by these methods can be analyzed using a novel capillary array platform, which provides unprecedented ultra-high throughput screening.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:312155 USPATFULL

TI Novel antigen binding molecules for therapeutic, diagnostic, prophylactic, enzymatic, industrial, and agricultural applications, and methods for generating and screening thereof

IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES

PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES, 92121 (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003219752 A1 20031127

AI US 2002-151469 A1 20020517 (10)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-535754, filed on 27 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6361974 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-522289, filed on 9 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6358709 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-498557, filed on 4 Feb 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US16838, filed on 14 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US8245, filed on 27 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US6497, filed on 9 Mar 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-594459, filed on 14 Jun 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-332835, filed on 14 Jun 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6537776 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US3086, filed on 4 Feb 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-756459, filed on 8 Jan 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-376727, filed on 17 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6440668 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US22596, filed on 23 Oct 1998, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-214645, filed on 27 Sep 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1997-US12239, filed on 9 Jul 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-790321, filed on 21 Feb 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2000-687219, filed on 12 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-636778, filed on 11 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-876276, filed on 7 Jun 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6468724 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-761559, filed on 16 Jan 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-848185, filed on 3 May 2001, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US

2000-636778, filed on 11 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-738871, filed on 15 Dec 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-685432, filed on 10 Oct 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-444112, filed on 22 Nov 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-98206, filed on 16 Jun 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6174673  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-876276, filed on 16 Jun 1997, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US32208, filed on 22 Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-US12674, filed on 16 Jun 1998, PENDING

PRAI US 2001-300381P 20010517 (60)  
US 2001-300907P 20010625 (60)  
US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)  
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)  
US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP FISH & RICHARDSON, PC, 4350 LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 500, SAN DIEGO, CA, 92122  
CLMN Number of Claims: 102  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 95 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 23775  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB This invention provides methods of obtaining vaccines by use of non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.). These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-saturation mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the claimed methods, vectors can be obtained which exhibit increased efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an immune response, and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:294272 USPATFULL  
TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines  
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2003207287 A1 20031106  
AI US 2002-223507 A1 20020819 (10)  
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-495052, filed on 31 Jan 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6479258 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6352842 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-267118, filed on 9 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6238884 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6335179 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5830696 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-677112, filed on 9 Jul 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5965408

PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)  
US 1995-8316P 19951207 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP HALE AND DORR LLP, 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10022  
CLMN Number of Claims: 69  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 61 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 20997  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB High throughput screening of **crystallization** of a target material is accomplished by simultaneously introducing a solution of the



target material into a plurality of chambers of a microfabricated fluidic device. The microfabricated fluidic device is then manipulated to vary the solution condition in the chambers, thereby simultaneously providing a large number of **crystallization** environments. Control over changed solution conditions may result from a variety of techniques, including but not limited to metering volumes of crystallizing agent into the chamber by volume exclusion, by entrapment of volumes of crystallizing agent determined by the dimensions of the microfabricated structure, or by cross-channel injection of sample and crystallizing agent into an array of junctions defined by intersecting orthogonal flow channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:90349 USPATFULL  
TI High throughput screening of **crystallization** materials  
IN Hansen, Carl L., Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES  
Berger, James M., Kensington, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA California Institute of Technology, A California Corporation, Pasadena, CA (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2003061687 A1 20030403  
AI US 2002-117978 A1 20020405 (10)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-887997, filed on 22 Jun 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-826583, filed on 6 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-724784, filed on 28 Nov 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-605520, filed on 27 Jun 2000, PENDING  
PRAI US 2001-323524P 20010917 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834  
CLMN Number of Claims: 52  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 66 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 5534

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB The present invention provides microfluidic devices and methods using the same in various types of thermal cycling reactions. Certain devices include a rotary microfluidic channel and a plurality of temperature regions at different locations along the rotary microfluidic channel at which temperature is regulated. Solution can be repeatedly passed through the temperature regions such that the solution is exposed to different temperatures. Other microfluidic devices include an array of reaction chambers formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal flow channels, with the ability to regulate temperature at the reaction chambers. The microfluidic devices can be used to conduct a number of different analyses, including various primer extension reactions and nucleic acid amplification reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:10613 USPATFULL  
TI Nucleic acid amplification utilizing microfluidic devices  
IN Enzelberger, Markus M., Planegg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Hansen, Carl L., Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
Liu, Jian, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES  
Ma, Chiem, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES, 92115 (non-U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2003008308 A1 20030109  
US 6960437 B2 20051101  
AI US 2002-118466 A1 20020405 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-281960P 20010406 (60)  
US 2001-300516P 20010622 (60)  
US 2001-334473P 20011116 (60)  
DT Utility

FS APPLICATION  
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH  
FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834  
CLMN Number of Claims: 99  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 19 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 3424  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN  
AB This invention provides methods of obtaining vaccines by use of  
non-stochastic methods of directed evolution (DirectEvolution.TM.).  
These methods include non-stochastic polynucleotide site-saturation  
mutagenesis (Gene Site Saturation Mutagenesis.TM.) and non-stochastic  
polynucleotide reassembly (GeneReassembly.TM.). Through use of the  
claimed methods, vectors can be obtained which exhibit increased  
efficacy for use as genetic vaccines. Vectors obtained by using the  
methods can have, for example, enhanced antigen expression, increased  
uptake into a cell, increased stability in a cell, ability to tailor an  
immune response, and the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2002:297432 USPATFULL  
TI Non-stochastic generation of genetic vaccines  
IN Short, Jay M., Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States  
PA Diversa Corporation, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6479258 B1 20021112  
AI US 2000-495052 20000131 (9)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-276860, filed on 26 Mar 1999  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-246178, filed on 4 Feb 1999,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 6171820 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1998-185373, filed on 3 Nov 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US  
1996-760489, filed on 5 Dec 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5830696  
PRAI US 1995-8311P 19951207 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Park, Hankyel T.  
LREP Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP, Haile, Lisa A.  
CLMN Number of Claims: 86  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 66 Drawing Figure(s); 61 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 19213  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 17 USPAT2 on STN  
AB The present invention provides microfluidic devices and methods using  
the same in various types of thermal cycling reactions. Certain devices  
include a rotary microfluidic channel and a plurality of temperature  
regions at different locations along the rotary microfluidic channel at  
which temperature is regulated. Solution can be repeatedly passed  
through the temperature regions such that the solution is exposed to  
different temperatures. Other microfluidic devices include an array of  
reaction chambers formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal flow  
channels, with the ability to regulate temperature at the reaction  
chambers. The microfluidic devices can be used to conduct a number of  
different analyses, including various primer extension reactions and  
nucleic acid amplification reactions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:10613 USPAT2  
TI Nucleic acid amplification utilizing microfluidic devices  
IN Enzelberger, Markus M., Esslingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Liu, Jian, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES  
Quake, Stephen R., San Marino, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, UNITED STATES (U.S.  
corporation)  
PI US 6960437 B2 20051101  
AI US 2002-118466 20020405 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-281960P 20010406 (60)

US 2001-300516P 20010622 (60)  
US 2001-334473P 20011116 (60)

DT Utility  
FS GRANTED

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.

LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 48

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 32 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3415

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:57:49 ON 02 JUN 2006)

FILE 'HCAPLUS, INSPEC, JAPIO, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 21:58:03 ON  
02 JUN 2006

L1 2251 S (AUTOMAT?) (8A) (LIQUID# (10A) DISPENS?)  
L2 175674 S (GEL (4A) FORM? OR GEL (4A) PRODUC? OR GEL (4A) MANUFACTUR?)  
L3 214339 S (KIT# (4A) PART# OR KIT#)  
L4 98 S L1 AND L2 AND L3  
L5 17 S L4 AND (CRYSTALLIZATION OR CRYSTALLISATION)

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